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SUBJECT Chinese Communist Order of Battle and Military
Information, Kwangtung

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INFO.

** Except as noted

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Chinese Communist Order of Battle, Kwangtung

- As of 7 November 1950 the 4th Army was under orders to go to Manchuria. On 7 November a battalion (a total of 500 troops) of the 396th Regiment, 132nd Division, and a detachment of 700 men of the 388 Regiment, 130 Division, arrived at Canton from the East River sector. On 9 November they left Canton by train for the north.
- In early November, 2,000 troops of the 3 Field Army (FA) took up positions at Tiehshih (铁石), Muchou (睦州), Taao (112-17, 21-47) and Yaimen (113-06, 22-14). These troops were preparing to join forces with troops of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Column (KKC) to conduct large-scale operations against local guerrillas. CHENG Shao-k'ang (郑小康) and YEN Shang-min (严尚民) are liaison officers with the 3 FA.
- About 1,000 troops left Canton on 12 November, arrived at Chungshan (113-36, 22-22) Hsien on 13 November, and were deployed as follows: 500 men at Ch'iehiao (嵯角), Chungshan; 200 at Hengmen (横门); and 300 on the Wanshan and Lasmal Islands. These men were from an independent tank artillery regiment of the 3 FA; a number of them were formerly in the 4 FA and have been absorbed into the 3 FA. They were equipped with 18 cannon, 12 heavy machine guns (7 x 24 mm and 5 x 13 mm), 8 heavy guns, 3 trucks and 2 light tanks, which were stored at Chuhsiu-yuan.
- On 26 November the following personnel attended a conference at Chungshan Park:¹

WU K'ue-hua, commander of the 4th Army.²
 OU-YANG Wen (欧阳文), political commissar of the 4th Army.
 LI Fa-tse (李福泽), chief of staff of the 4th Army.
 LI Ping-ling (李丙令), director of the 4th Army political department.
 TS'AI Kuo-liang (蔡国梁), commander of the East River Military District (ERMD).

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LI Wei-lin (李威林), ERMD political commissar.
 YU Ch'ing-hua (于庆华), ERMD chief of staff.
 HAO Fu-hung (郝福鸿), director of the ERMD political department.

5. It was decided at the conference to divide garrison duties as follows:

- a. The 41 Army would be responsible for garrison duties and maintenance of peace at Swatow, Chaoyang (116-35, 23-17), Chieh-yang (116-20, 23-32), Huilai (116-18, 23-03), Haifeng (115-20, 22-58), Lufeng (115-38, 22-58), Huiyang (115-26, 23-05), Paoan (113-56, 22-32), and the coast.
- b. The ERMD would be responsible for suppressing bandits and maintaining peace at Liemp'ing (114-31, 24-18), Hop'ing (115-07, 24-22), Moyuan (114-48, 23-42), Lungchuan (115-16, 24-02), Tzuch'in (紫金) and Lungmen (114-04, 23-46).

6. On 20 November about 2,500 men wearing the designation "76 Unit" left T'ai-p'ing for Hsihsiang (113-52, 22-34); where they constructed defense-works. They had 12 x 3.2-inch bazookas, 12 x 7.5 mm guns and 8 Russian double-barrel anti-aircraft machine guns.
7. On 7 December, 2,000 of the best cadres and men of the 41 Army left Huiyang for Korea. Six thousand troops of the 76 Division, 24 Army, passed through Huiyang from Canton en route to Swatow. They had 12 mountain guns, 9 howitzers, 12 anti-tank guns and 12 heavy mortars.
8. On 8 December 41 Army headquarters in Huiyang decided that air defense measures should be increased and fishermen should be organized and trained. The 41 Army has applied to the Kwangtung Military District Command (KMDC) for men to replace those sent to Korea.
9. In early December there were less than 1,600 Communist troops in Huiyang, including 800 men of the 41 Army and around 700 men of the ERMD.
10. As of 15 December, 70,000 troops of the 3 FA had been transferred to Kwangtung from Chekiang and Fukien, and to the command of YEH Chien-ying.
11. On 20 December, 30,000 Communist troops of the 31 Army passed through Huiyang from Polo (114-17, 23-09), going toward Swatow, with 16 heavy guns, 30 howitzers, 30 mountain guns, 200 x 60 mm guns, 40 anti-tank guns, 12 heavy mortars and 60 x 82 mm mortars.
12. As of late December there were 110,000 troops in the ERMD coastal area from the 41 Army, the 21 Army (less two divisions) and the 31 Army.

Air Raid Precautions, Canton

13. On 7 November Canton Air Defense Headquarters sent out propaganda teams to conduct an air raid precaution (ARP) campaign in and around Canton. Members of the local civilian labor unit were to help the local populace build air raid shelters. All large buildings must stock large quantities of sand and water, and sandbags were to be stacked on important thoroughfares. ARP pamphlets were being distributed.

Inspection of Bocca Tigris

14. On 8 November YEH Chien-ying; LI Tso-peng (李作鹏), his chief of staff; CHANG Chiang (张强), commander of the 27 Army; and Ko-li-k'c-ssu (柯里基斯), a Russian adviser, boarded a ship at Whampoa and inspected the Bocca Tigris area, returning to Canton the same night.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Naval Defenses

15. On 4 November WANG Tso-yao (王作堯), commander of the Pearl River Defense Headquarters (PRDH), asked the Kwangtung Provincial Government for permission to put two 500-ton gunboats under the PRDH to patrol the Wanshan Islands, where there are only four naval craft for defense purposes.
16. The PRDH has moved to Hengtang (橫塘), near Bocca Tigris, where there were about 1,500 men of the Communist armed forces and 4 naval craft. The 1,500 Communists comprises 300 naval personnel, 250 armed civilians, 400 troops of the KKC and 550 troops of an artillery battalion of the 3 FA. Naval craft were as follows:
- One shallow-draft gunboat, converted from a merchant ship, which was the flag ship and was painted with the sign "Chu/4" (珠/4).
 - Three landing craft with the signs "CHIEH FANG/1"⁵ (解放/1), "CHIEH FANG/2" and "CHIEH FANG/3". Each is equipped with six guns, four of which are 2.5 inch.

Military Information, Shihch'i

17. On 6 November the Shihch'i (113-22, 22-30) Military Control Commission (MCC) received the following instructions from the Kwangtung Provincial Government:
- To proceed with the third conscription of 500 armed civilians. (Local governments have strengthened control of young able-bodied men by taking a census and confining them to their homes.)
 - To investigate state officials who were formerly Nationalist officials.
 - To conscript 100 civilian laborers and send them to Canton before the end of November.
 - To establish guerrilla bases in the mountains.⁶ It is reported that preparations have already been made to make Fenghuangshan (鳳凰山) the chief guerrilla center.
18. On 12 November the Shihch'i MCC received the following instructions:
- To increase garrison troops of the 2 District, Chungshan.
 - To withdraw to the interior all armed civilians who had been garrisoning the coastal area and replace them with troops of the KKC and 3 FA.
 - To construct two reinforced concrete gun emplacements on Chiao Island, opposite Tangchiawan and about 2 miles north of Chungshan, with one pointing southeast and one due south.
 - As of 14 November, to engage civilian laborers to construct trenches along the Chungshan coast from Hsiangchou to Tangchiawan.
 - To ship the balance of the amount taxed on the summer rice crop to Canton.
 - To start collecting tax on the autumn rice crop.
19. In early November TSENG Sheng went to Canton; on his return to Shihch'i, he summoned the following personnel to a conference:

YUNG Shang-wen (翁尚文)
CHEN Ch'ih (陳旭)
HUANG Hsu (黃旭)
WANG Tso-yao (王作堯)

LIU Hsiang-tung (劉向東)
P'ENG Wu (彭武)
HUANG Lo-t'ien (黃樂天)
CHENG Shao-k'ang (鄭少康)

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25X1 20. The following decisions concerning possible withdrawal from the South China coast were made:

a. Withdrawal will take place:

- (1) If the Nationalists reoccupy coastal islands, particularly Santao and Inner Lingting.
- (2) If the Nationalists break through coastal defenses and establish a beachhead.
- (3) If the Nationalist break through defenses at Bias Bay and drive toward Tsengch'eng (113-49, 23-16) or Tungkuan (113-46, 23-02), or when they penetrate through Yaimen and overrun Hsinhui (113-06, 22-34).

b. Withdrawal would be based on Whampoa, as follows:

- (1) All troops in the 1, 4, 5 and 6 Districts of Chungshan would concentrate at Shihch'i and move through Hsiaolan (113-11, 22-40) to Whampoa.
- (2) All troops deployed on the islands and in the coastal area would go along Toumen and Tiehshih to concentrate at Hsiko en route to Whampoa.

c. Huangyangshan (黃楊山) (the 8 District), Samako (三媽閣), Fenghuangshan, Yach'ishan (鴨鑾山) and Wukueishan (五桂山) are designated guerrilla operation grounds. A guerrilla training center has been established by HUANG Lo-tien, CHENG Shao-kang and LIU Shang-tung in Shihch'i. The training period will be three months.

d. All materials and supplies will be sent to Canton as soon as possible. There will be an embargo on grains and rice. At the time of withdrawal all materials and supplies of possible use to the enemy will be destroyed.

Chinese Communist Order of Battle, Chungshan Hsien

21. In mid-November the 6,500 Communist troops disposed in the Chungshan area included troops of the 3 Field Army and of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Column, and armed civilians.

22. In mid-December Communist troops in Chungshan Hsien were as follows:

- a. Two infantry regiments, 2,500 men, of the 3 FA.
- b. A specialized regiment of 1,000 troops of the 3 FA.
- c. Eight hundred men of the Pearl River Column.
- d. Four thousand men of the KKC. This includes 500 recently discharged from the 4 FA.

Military Information, North Kwangtung

23. The Kukong (Ch'uchiang) Garrison Headquarters has been reorganized as the North Kwangtung Military Defense Headquarters (Yueh Pei Fang Shou Ssu - 粤北防守司令部), with LIN Ping (林平) as commander and HO Chun-ts'ai (何俊才) as deputy commander.

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24. As of 10 December one regiment of the North River Military District (NRMD), the 2 Independent Public Safety Battalion and a guards battalion under the North River Special Commissioner's Office, and a regiment of the Kwangtung-Kiangsi-Hunan Border Column were reorganized at Kukong as the NRMD Public Safety Unit, with LIN Ming-hsun (林明勳) as commander. It is subordinate to the military defense headquarters.

- 25X1 1. [] Comment. It is believed the park is in Huiyang.
- 25X1 2. [] Comment. According to information available to this office, WU Yuan-mao or WEN Yu-cheng commands the 41 Army.
- 25X1 3. [] Comment. According to available information, the 76 Division is subordinate to the 26 Army; the 24 Army comprises the 70-2 Divisions.
- 25X1 4. [] Comment. According to available information, NIEH Feng-chih or CHIN I-lung commands the 27 Army.
- 25X1 5. [] Comment. "CHIN FANG" means "LIBERATION"; therefore, these vessels are sometimes given as LIBERATION NO. 1, etc.
- 25X1 6. [] Comment. This is more fully explained in paragraph 20.

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